

Regional talks highlight effects of recession on workers migration

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day round table regional meeting opened in Amman Monday, to discuss questions related to movement and employment of workers and the effects of world economic recession on countries exporting or importing workers.

The meeting organised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), will discuss working papers dealing with the effect of workers migration in general, matters related to social security for workers, repatriation problems, questions related to permits, employment and the income earned by those workers in other countries.

Lahor Minister Rashid Ureikat, who opened the sessions on behalf of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, said that the meeting was of vital importance in view of the current decline

in the employment of workers by other countries and employment problems created in Arab and Asian countries, a direct result of the recession.

The recent developments in labour markets have had their negative influence on worker-exporter countries, and increased the challenge for officials, policy makers and planners in the labour fields, the minister noted.

He said that ILO programmes to help developing countries have been adversely affected since the early 1980s as a result of the world economic recession, "the ILO has been intent on solving the problem through round

table meetings organised at regional levels, and through consultations and cooperation with concerned parties."

"Jordan has a unique experience in the field of exporting and importing workers, and is ready to offer its experience for the benefit of others," Ureikat said.

"Jordan is also ready to cooperate with the ILO and other organisations to find the best results that can contribute to solving problems related to migration of workers," Ureikat stressed.

The meeting was opened with a speech by ILO Assistant Director General Ghaleb Barakat, who said that the ILO focuses its attention on solving workers' problem in developing countries, "by helping to develop organisations concerned with labour-related matters, encouraging self-reliance in the absorption of labourers, and settling problems pertaining to migrant work-

ers through training."

Referring to the Gulf region, he said, it is currently employing nearly five million workers from Arab and Asian countries, constituting nearly half the work force of the Gulf countries as a whole, largely because Gulf states enjoy high income but have low-population density.

"This meeting has been called to allow delegates to exchange views and to consult on best measures to be taken to deal with problems encountered by the labour markets and to explore ways where the ILO can be of help in this matter," Barakat said.

Delegates taking part in the meeting came from India, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Indonesia, Thailand, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Tunisia and Jordan.

Commenting on the on-going

Khasawneh opens training course on scientific research in information field

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Information Monday opened a 10-day training course on preparing and conducting scientific research programmes in informational fields.

The course, which is attended by 30 officials from the Ministry of Information's various departments and six students from Yarmouk University, has been organised by the ministry's Developmental Information and Training Department (DITD).

Information Minister Hani

Khasawneh addressed the opening session, underlining the process of research as a means of handling major problems confronting Jordanians in all fields of life.

"The challenges of the modern age require such scientific research and analysis and logic, to help reach proper solutions in economic and social sectors," the minister added.

DITD Director Issa Jahmani addressed the participants, reviewing the aims and objectives

of the course which, he said, will improve their efficiency and skill in handling information covering economic and social issues.

The participants will hear lectures on the effect of information media on combating crime and pollution, promoting the spread of culture, ways of boosting the national economy and ensuring food security among other subjects.

They will also tour a number of research centres in Jordanian organisations.

Hmoud in Syria for agricultural talks

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud arrived in Damascus Monday at the head of an official delegation for a visit to Syria expected to last several days.

In a statement upon arrival Hmoud said that his talks with his Syrian counterpart Mohammad Ghahash will focus on means of promoting Jordanian-Syrian agricultural cooperation.

"The talks are considered complementary to the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee discussions and aim at achieving agricultural integration between Jordan and Syria," Hmoud said.

The minister and the Jordanian

delegation will hold talks with officials and tour a number of agricultural projects.

Hmoud is accompanied by the Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAMPCO) Director-General Ghazi Abi Hassan and a number of ministry officials.

On the eve of his departure to Syria the minister was quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, as saying that the Jordanian markets will again witness a bountiful supply of agricultural crops and fruit in two weeks time.

He said that crops will be coming to the markets from the Jordan Valley and the rain-fed regions, close to the valley.

The recent rainy weather and the cold spell that affected Jordan over the past month, damaged some types of winter crops which resulted in the decline of production and the disappearance of certain types of crops from the markets, the minister said.

He said that the weather conditions were also responsible for a delay in planting summer crops in the higher regions of the country.

"This is a transitional period between winter and summer, during which Jordan normally faces a shortage of certain types of crops," the minister noted.

He said that most of the crops on the markets are grown in Jordan.

Pharmacists conference to open Wednesday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Fourth Jordanian pharmacists conference will open in Amman on Wednesday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, according to an official announcement Monday.

The announcement was made by Jordan Pharmacists Association (JPA) President Taiseer Al Hmoud at a press conference during which he gave details on the

coming meeting, which will discuss 34 papers summing up research work at the pharmacy faculties of the University of Jordan, the Jordan University of Science and Technology and by Jordanian pharmaceutical companies.

Hmoud said that nearly 500 pharmacists, who are to take part in the two-day meeting, will hear addresses by professors from

Jordanian universities, the Health Ministry and drug manufacturers in Jordan, as well as an Iraqi researcher.

Hmoud paid tribute to the steadfastness of the Palestinian pharmacists in the occupied Arab territory and said, they are helping to alleviate Palestinian people's suffering despite their meagre means.

WHAT'S GOING ON

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran

15:30 Programmes review

15:33 Children's programmes

15:45 In Search of the Past

16:30 Spirit Bay

17:45 Local programme

17:50 Basketball

19:45 Message from Oman

19:45 Local programme

19:45 Programme review

20:30 News in Arabic

20:30 News in Arabic

21:15 No place like Home

21:15 Action!

22:00 News in English

22:30 Murder She Wrote

23:15 Rich Man, Poor Man

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

& party on 9200 KHz, SW

Tel: 77411-19

07:00 Light Music

07:30 News

08:00 Morning Show

08:30 News Summary

10:15 Just a Minute

11:00 Good Old Days

11:30 News Summary

12:45 30-Minute Theatre

13:30 News Summary

14:15 Pop Session Contd.

14:30 News Bulletin

15:00 30-Minute Theatre

15:45 Concert Hour

16:00 News Summary

16:45 Instrumentals

17:00 Old Favourites

17:30 Pop Talk

18:00 News Summary

18:45 News Summary

19:00 Top Twenty

19:30 Music

20:00 News

20:30 Date with a Star

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newscast 07:45

07:45 Reflections 07:50

07:50 Financial News 08:00

08:00 News 08:30 Newscast 08:30

08:30 News 08:30 Newscast 08:30</p

Development of coinage in Jordan throughout history

By Dr. Safwan Khalaf Al Tell

This article, reprinted from *Jordan magazine*, is condensed from the book *Development of Coinage in Jordan Throughout History*, by Dr. Safwan Khalaf Al Tell, member of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Jordan. It was published in Arabic and English by the Central Bank of Jordan in 1986. The coins photographed are from the private collection of the Central Bank.

HISTORIANS and numismatists share the belief that it is possible to trace the history of governments and regions through a study of their coinage. In Jordan, the coins used throughout the various periods of its history serve as vivid signposts marking the course of a political, economic and cultural development that extends more than 2,000 years into the past.

Ever since they were invented by the Greeks, coins have been utilized to organize economic relationships and define the principle of profit and loss in societies. The state, then as now, established its own financial system, issued its own coinage and, thus, was directly associated with its material, shape, size, weight, value and distribution.

The earliest coins were nothing more than ingots of "pale gold," silver or copper, irregular in weight and indefinite in value. At a later stage, with the introduction of true coinage in Greece, stamps were added to indicate the authority which issued the coin and defined its value. These coins were made of electrum — a natural amalgam of gold and silver — to which was affixed "the seal of the king," to guarantee both the metal's quality and its weight. The method of affixing the seal was simple: The metal, placed over an intaglio of the royal emblem, was hammered to receive a punch impression on one side and a relief design on the other.

In the sixth century B.C., the gold alloy was successfully separated from the silver and the coin acquired a circular shape. It also became thicker and heavier and showed a different image on each side. During the fourth century B.C., a number of Greek cities agreed to issue a common currency, instead of each issuing its own, which ultimately led to uniformity in the currencies. Thus, Greek coins became well-known in the Near East and in their abundant circulation rivalled those of Persia.

In 331 B.C., Alexander's armies swept swiftly through the entire Near East and introduced Hellenistic culture and its coinage to the region. This historic Greek expansion removed the barriers between Mesopotamia and Persia on the one hand and the Mediterranean on the other, which allowed the resources of the two civilizations to intermingle. The size of the empire also led to the union of autonomous cities into small states, which were given authority over the issuing of coins. As a result, while the minting of coins increased, they became uniform in style. The various coins of this period, for instance, bear the portraits of kings, along with religious symbols and the names of the city mint in Greek.

Upon the death of Alexander in 323 B.C., his two generals, Ptolemy and Seleucus, divided the Greek state between them.

Jordan, Palestine and Egypt fell to Ptolemy, who declared himself king and struck gold coins bearing his image and that of his wife. In Syria, Seleucus also proclaimed his monarchy. Among the gold and silver coins issued by the long succession of Seleucid kings (from 312 to 69 B.C.) are some of remarkable beauty, bearing the royal portrait on one side and the image of a god on the other.

Seleucus King Antiochus VIII, a god on the reverse; silver.

A similar succession of Ptolemaic monarchs (from 323 to 30 B.C.) produced a number of coins that are unique and of historical significance. They were the first coins to be regularly struck in Egypt in large numbers and in different metals, including gold, silver and copper. Silver coins with their multiples were the basis of the Ptolemaic monetary system, but many gold coins of fine quality also were issued. Gold and silver currency was used for international trade, while the circulation of bronze coins filled the public's need for small change. Among the important Ptolemaic mints were those of Alexandria, Sidon, Tyre, Acre, Jaffa, Gaza and Amman.

On the first coins of his reign, Ptolemy I featured the bust of Alexander. Later on, he substituted his own image and, on the reverse side of the coin, put Alexander, or either an elephant-drawn cart or eagle on a thunderbolt. On some of the coins issued by the second king, Ptolemy Philadelphus, the bust of his wife Arsinoe appears. Occasionally, the profiles of husband and wife are shown together with the words, "the two lovers." The last Ptolemaic ruler, Cleopatra VII, issued silver and bronze coins bearing her image alongside that of her son Ptolemy XIV on one side, and a cornucopia or eagle on the other.

Alexander the Great, Zeus on the reverse; silver.

Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe, eagle on the reverse; silver.

Roman Emperor Trajan, camel on the reverse; silver.

The actual issue of coins during the Roman period was under the direction of special magistrates, who controlled the state supplies of metal in bar form. The Roman Senate held authority over the issue of copper and bronze coins, as indicated by the letters S.C. (Senatus Consulto), while the emperor held control over the banner of Islam and the historic expansion of the world's third monotheistic religion had begun. In 636, after Muslim forces defeated the Byzantines in

Nabataean coinage During the second century B.C., meanwhile, the Arab Nabataeans had moved from the Arabian Peninsula into southern Jordan. Eastward Petra as the capital of their new kingdom, they succeeded by 83 B.C. in extending their political borders and cultural influence as far north as Damascus, despite repeated Roman attempts at occupation.

The first coins issued by the Nabataeans were in silver and copper and similar to Greek coins. Later, Obodas II (62-47 B.C.) introduced a new coin shape and also, for the first time, inscriptions in Nabataean. Images of the king or queen or both continued to be featured on the face of the coins, with the reverse showing one symbol or another — a cornucopia or eagle, a god or goddess, or the palm of a hand.

Nabataean King Aretas IV, Queen Petu on the reverse; silver.

the reverse. Also represented were religious, economic and cultural symbols.

Roman monopoly In the Near East, where the multitude of states and cities possessed a long tradition of issuing coins, imperial Rome contented itself with maintaining a monopoly over coinage in precious metals (gold and silver) and with defining rates of exchange between the imperial coinage and the main currencies in the east. It granted a number of the more important cities — such as *Aelia Capitolina* (Jerusalem), Damascus and *Berytus* (Beirut) — the right to administer their own affairs, including the issuance of bronze coins bearing an abbreviated form of the city name.

The Romans also transcended the usual conventions in coinage and introduced inscriptions of political, religious and social significance, such as harmony, faith, liberty, colony, fertility. Unlike Hellenistic coins, which seldom changed in design, the Roman coins reveal innovation and variety. While the image and name of the reigning emperor are a standard feature on the coin face, many different images appear on the reverse: Religious symbols (gods or temples), or the emblems of cities (walls, towers, ships, fish, birds or animals). These provide a rich source of information on the political, religious and social characteristics of the cities that minted the coins.

Three centuries later, after a succession of some 45 emperors who all issued coins bearing their image, the Roman empire was split. In 324, the Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity and assumed control of the Near East. He moved from Rome to Constantinople, where he established his Byzantine capital, and proceeded to issue new coins.

Byzantine emperor (below), with image of Jesus Christ; electrum.

The Byzantine coins, which were minted in gold, silver and copper, circulated throughout the empire up until the seventh century and the advent of Islam. Their markings, in line with the religion of the new state, were perceptibly Christian. The imagery is distinctively expressive in style and decorative detail. The emperors are shown bearing religious emblems, such as the cross, and the robes they wear are appropriately embellished to reflect their royal status.

A new power emerges In the seventh century, a new force emerged from the Arabian Peninsula. The Prophet Muhammad had united the Arabs under the banner of Islam and the historic expansion of the world's third monotheistic religion had begun. In 636, after Muslim forces defeated the Byzantines in

the battle of Yarmouk, Jordan, Syria and Palestine came under Arab control.

Islam was now the major power in the Near East, and the entire region entered a period of dramatic change, not only in religion, but politically and culturally as well. The first rulers of the new Islamic State were the Umayyads, who in 661 established their capital in Damascus. In the mid-eighth century, they were overthrown by the Abbasids, who transferred the Muslim seat of government to Baghdad. Eventually, internal divisions within the Abbasid caliphate led to a period of political upheaval and the emergence of a number of smaller dynasties and principalities in various parts of the Islamic world.

Under Islam, the Arab World developed into a unified entity, with its own distinctive political, cultural and economic system. Its coinage, in style and epigraphic content, became properly Arabic and Islamic; and, except for some minor modifications, this Islamic coin-type has remained constant up to the present.

Coinage issued under the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphates was basically a continuation of the ancient coin types that had circulated in the Arabian Peninsula and Syria before Islam. The Arabs introduced no changes in the monetary system; they continued the old minting techniques and issued coins with specific weights in gold, silver and copper, which were circular in shape and bore dates, legends and verses from the Holy Koran.

The three monetary units of Islamic coinage were the *dirham* (in gold), the *dirham* (in silver) and the *alis* (in copper or bronze). The first coins, while modelled after earlier Arab and Byzantine types, show specific changes of an Arabizing nature. New religious inscriptions or other epigraphic markings appear: words such as *baraka* (blessing), *tayyib* (good) and *waf* (full weight) are included; the caliph's name and the date of the mint are shown — all engraved in Arabic. The most innovative departure from Byzantine style is the portrayal of the caliph as a sword-girded, standing figure.

Definitive Arabization of style, however, was achieved under the reign of Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik bin Marwan in 697. His great coin reform resulted in the complete suppression of iconographic representations and the emergence of purely epigraphic coins bearing Koranic verses and historical legends. The inscriptions were arranged as follows:

Field of one side: the *Shahada* (*There is no God but God alone; He has no partner*). Around the edge: Part of Koran IX:33 (*Muhammad is the Apostle of God whom He sent with the direction and true religion that He may cause it to appear superior to every other religion*).

Field of the other side: Koran CXII (*God is one; God is the eternal; He begets not, nor is He begotten*). Around the edge: *In*

earlier type. Their gold pieces are larger, reaching 6 grammes in weight, and bear inscriptions written in Arabic Naskhi script instead of Kufic. Their silver and bronze coins are distinguished by geometric, concentric or star-shaped designs. An entirely new feature is the blazon, as in the Sultan Baybars' lion passant which appears on his coins and also exists on one of the towers of Karak castle.

The Mamlukes, in turn, gave way to Ottoman conquest in 1517; and for the next 400 years, the entire Near East remained part of the Ottoman empire. Coinage during that period, issued in gold, silver, copper and zinc in

Mamluke dinar, reign of Sultan Barquq (1382-1390 A.D.) gold.

Mamluke dinar, reign of Sultan Qalawun (1283-1290 A.D.) gold.

great quantity by thirty different Ottoman sultans, was circulated by the Arabs in Jordan, Palestine and other countries of the region. The epigraphic content of these coins consisted of the sultan's name on the obverse; and on the reverse, a laudatory legend, along with the date and place of mint. From sultan to sultan, the inscriptions invariably differ, but otherwise the Ottoman coins remain consistent in style. Their distinguishing feature is the highly artistic use of the Arabic Naskhi, Thuluth and Rak'a scripts, with the letters intricately interlocked into an graceful rendering of the sultan's name and title.

The weight standard of the gold dinar, as established by Abd al-Malik, was 4.25 grammes, issued in three denominations: The dinar, the half-dinar (*nisi*) and the third-dinar (*thuluth*). The silver dirham, which bore the same legends as those of the dinar, weighed 2.97 grammes. The "purely" epigraphic copper coins appeared later and were not uniform in size, weight or markings. All, however, bore a religious inscription and sometimes also the mint, date and name of the issuing authority. Copper coins were used in petty commercial transactions and fluctuated from 2 to 5 grammes in weight. The rate of exchange between copper and silver coins, although legally established at 48 to 1, also fluctuated.

The Abbasid dynasty (749-1258) made no significant changes in Islamic coinage. The shape, weight and epigraphic content remained the same and the legends continued to be written in simple Arabic Kufic characters. In the ninth and tenth centuries, however, when the independent dynasties emerged, they issued new coins which varied in epigraphic content.

The presence of the Crusaders during the 11th and 12th centuries, while of historical import, had no influence on the pattern of coinage in the Near East. More

great importance during the Ottoman period was the gradual expansion of the monetary system. In the 19th century, during the reign of Sultan Abd al-Mejid, new types of gold coins (*Majidi*) denominations of 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500. The copper coin, whose basic unit was the *para*, was issued in various denominations ranging from 1 to 40.

In 1916, Sultan Muhammad Rashid issued a law for the reorganization of coinage, under which all currencies were valued

Palestinian 1922 copper and silver alloy.

Ottoman lira, minted in 1327 A.H. (1909); gold.

Alexandrian dinar, minted in 157 A.H. (773 A.D.); gold.

has been supplying two issues annually of both notes and coins in various denominations. It also issues special commemorative coins in gold and silver.

The first notes to bear the image of His Majesty King Hussein were issued in 1965 and include the name of the Central Bank of Jordan. Then in 1970 new coins engraved with the portrait of King Hussein were minted in copper, nickel and zinc, in various denominations based on the dirham (100 fils) and its fractions. On the face is the bust of His Majesty, encircled with the legend in Arabic: *Al Hussein bin Talal, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan*. The reverse is engraved with olive branches, the name of the Kingdom, the denominational value of the coin and the date of its issue, in Arabic and English. A new denomination of one-quarter dinar (250 fils), also issued, bears an identical image of His Majesty's face, but with an olive tree and circular wreath on the reverse.

Thus, the historical process of coinage continues, carrying the story of man... until the future age when a new medium of exchange is invented.

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A sad, old warrior

ISRAELI Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's statement two days ago that "basically, especially with the Gaza Strip, we see relative tranquility, with here and there outbursts of hostility, but they are coped with very effectively," is a sad comment on the state of the Israeli leadership, if not the Jewish people as a whole. It is tempting for Israeli leaders to see the Palestinian uprising as an isolated outburst by young rowdies. But it is wrong, and it is naive for Israeli or American leaders to address the uprising in terms of how to "restore order" or "ensure security."

Mr. Rabin may like to think that there is relative tranquility in the Palestinian land his country occupies, but we would have thought that our Semitic brothers in Israel would be among the first to appreciate the stirrings and manifestations of national identity. There were many who also said that things are relatively tranquil in the Jewish ghettos of medieval and 19th Century Europe, but beneath the tranquility was a massive sense of unfulfilled national identity, which finally led to the creation of the state of Israel in the wake of the Nazi horrors.

Mr. Rabin, and Jews all over the world, should look at the Palestinian uprising and see the face of Palestinian nation that seeks to manifest itself in a peaceful state, and in a normal society. Such an identity — like the Jewish identity at the turn of the century — cannot be suppressed by force of arms. Nor can it be subjugated to what the people of Israel like to profess as a higher moral claim to statehood, security and a normal life. The suffering of the Jewish people under Nazism cannot culminate in a Jewish state which itself denies the identity and nationalism of the Palestinian Arabs.

If Mr. Rabin and others of his emotional frenzy would like to make believe the Palestinian uprising can be controlled by a show of force, they are free to play their own emotional games, and to live in their own make-believe world. They would do well, however, to appreciate the lessons of their own Jewish history, lessons that assert the inevitability of national will and the futility of military force in the face of a human being who will insist on manifesting a genuine political and national identity. Mr. Rabin is a sad figure — an old warrior who cannot stop fighting, and who cannot admit the finite efficacy of weapons.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Shamir's peace

IN Israel's view, peace means military occupation of all the Palestinian land and any other Arab land it could occupy in the future. For Israel, peace means possessing a great military might that can enable it to impose its hegemony on all the region without any opposition or any protest by the Arabs or other parties. For this reason, Israel continues to reject all efforts designed to establish peace based on justice and at the same time expects the world to support its expansionist policies based on aggression and injustice. We can see Israel's position from Shamir's initial response to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's proposals on the first day of his visit to Israel. We can see this Israeli position clarified in Shamir's reaction to Shultz's meeting with two Palestinian Americans to discuss means of ending the Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel is therefore seeking a form of peace which can enable it to impose its will at any time on any of its neighbours, and not a peace that can be achieved at an international conference guaranteed by world powers. Israel wants peace with land and is not ready to give back the land to its lawful owners. This is Israel's official position which will be presented to George Shultz during his latest round of talks in the Middle East.

Al Dustour: Doomed to failure

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has arrived in Israel for yet another round of talks on the Middle East question against a pessimistic atmosphere created by Israeli leaders' statements. Shultz who had started his tour in our region on an optimistic note seems to be toning down his expectations, and is expressing some doubts about arriving at a successful outcome. This change of heart is clearly caused by Israel's statements in which Shamir and other members of his cabinet outrightly rejected the new American proposals and the idea of an international conference which would help the Arabs and the Israelis to exchange land for peace. But instead of trying to exert some pressure and influence on Shamir to make concessions, Shultz seemed to be trying to appease the Israeli premier, thus strengthening Israel's intransigence. In addition, the U.S. Congress has been warning the U.S. administration against pressuring Israel or trying to change its official position. This situation has caused Shultz to face a wall of Israeli rejectionist policy and an extreme and hardened position with regard to the U.S. proposals. Hence, we can imagine Shultz failing in his endeavour and returning home without achieving any progress towards the aspired peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: U.S. responsibility

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is embarking on a fresh attempt to bring about a settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Shultz is making his third attempt in less than two months despite Israel's intransigent position and the negative stand shown by Yitzhak Shamir to the American proposals. The U.S. is partly responsible for this Israeli attitude since the American administration continues to give the Jewish state pledges of unlimited support and unlimited military and economic help. The U.S. is taking this position despite its full knowledge of Israel's negative attitude and its refusal to exchange land for peace, through a lasting settlement at an international conference. What Israel wants to hear is continued American support and nothing about proposals for a genuine peace. The Arabs for their part, still adhere to the idea of an international conference but they can welcome any serious bid towards achieving a settlement through convincing Israel of recognising the rights of the Palestinian people. Jordan and the rest of the Arab countries will deal with the new proposals in a manner that can achieve a durable peace, and not as ideas leading to partial settlements.

A commonwealth of Israel and Palestine?

By Richard Arnold

THE Palestine problem bedevils world statesmen; and the sufferings of the Palestinian people continue unabated. New ideas, new attitudes, new concepts are needed, if the current impasse is to be unblocked. In this context it is worth considering again the merits of the once highly praised, but now forgotten, concept of The Commonwealth of Palestine, or, as we may now suggest, The Commonwealth of Israel and Palestine.

In February, 1947, Great Britain placed the problem of Palestine into the hands of the United Nations, and henceforth authority for deciding the future of Palestine was vested in the U.N. The United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) was set up and sent to Palestine to investigate and make recommendations.

On August 31, 1947, the Committee tabled its Final Report in Geneva. It included two sets of recommendations: the Minority Recommendation, advanced by India, Turkey and Yugoslavia, advocated a federal scheme of government for Palestine, while the Majority Recommendation, put forward by the remaining ten members of the Committee, suggested a form of partition for Palestine — a scheme known as The Commonwealth of Palestine.

This Commonwealth of Palestine was described in a memorandum of 46 clauses, written by Mr. Ivan Rand, chief justice of the supreme court of Canada, and Canadian representative on the Committee.

On November 29, 1947, the U.N. General Assembly, having voted in favour of the Majority Recommendation, announced a plan for the partition of Palestine. But the original concept — The Commonwealth of Palestine — has now been forgotten. It is time to examine it again.

Rand believed that the re-

gions, cultural and historical significance of Palestine set it "apart irrevocably from the rest of the world, and recognition of that fact ought now to be formally declared by the nations". (Clause 1). In Clauses 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9 he sets out his main ideas:

2. I would lay it down therefore as a primary postulate that this land must be deemed to be a Holy Land, to be called the Commonwealth of Palestine, a focus of the spiritual and religious interests of the people of the Muslim, Jewish and Christian faiths and this dedication should be symbolised by a declaration that a sovereign interest in the Commonwealth resides in the United Nations Organisation forever.

3. A second postulate, a corollary of the first, is that in any reorganisation of its government, the unity and integrity of the economic and social life of the Commonwealth must be maintained.

7. My suggestion then for a scheme of partition of Palestine which preserves its economic and social integrity is this:

8. There would be three independent states; one which we may (for present purposes) call the Jewish State, the second, the Arab State, and the third, the State of Jerusalem. In each there would be vested full powers of political sovereignty except so far as they might be specifically modified by the constituting instrument.

9. Each of the states would be deemed a republic founded on a democratic basis in which individual equal and non-discriminatory rights in civil, political and religious matters, the non-impaired of obligations, and the rights of minorities in relation to education, language and cultural activities, would be guaranteed.

In subsequent Clauses, Rand discusses the government of the State of Jerusalem, the judicial system, and the independence of the

minority groups in each state to maintain their own systems of education. None of the states could maintain a standing army or air force, but home guards with auxiliary air units might be established for police and protective purposes.

A Central Authority was to be established, which would have regard to "a certain field of common functional interest," such as "highways, railways, ports, irrigation and other works connecting or directly affecting the three states"; and "it would also have concurrent powers of financial assistance to the states in respect of such matters as education, health and social services."

Most important is Clause 44. Rand suggests that "the Central Authority will likewise the government for the State of Jerusalem." The constitution of the Government of the State of Jerusalem could, he feels, "be made to fit in satisfactorily with that of the Central Authority."

The original and imaginative ideas in the Memorandum might be adapted and made relevant to the situation today.

The special religious and historical character which Rand ascribes to Palestine, and the international recognition which he feels should be accorded to this fact by the United Nations, transcend political consideration — the Palestine question is lifted onto a higher plane. This is the philosophy behind the solution. Under the "nominal aegis" of the United Nations, three separate independent states are "created" and recognised by all nations — Palestine, Israel and The State of Jerusalem — all comprising The Commonwealth of Israel and Palestine (or, The Commonwealth of Israel and Palestine). Such a plan would provide a flexible political framework wherein the states could retain complete autonomy; or, they could eventually blend into a larger, more cohesive entity. Such a fluid arrangement

THE idea of an independent State of Jerusalem (A Free City, a kind of New Jerusalem), functioning, like the other two states, under the auspices of the United Nations, might appeal to religious leaders throughout the world. (It is worth noting, incidentally, that the State of Jerusalem comprised a large area of surrounding countryside, including Bethlehem).

Britain and its European partners are urging Israel and the United States that an international peace conference should be convened as soon as possible. Such a conference could reconsider the concept of a Commonwealth of Palestine, and explore its possibilities as a comprehensive settlement solution is sought — Middle East International, London.

1967: A turning point for Israeli Arabs

In this second of three articles Lamis K. Andoni explores the relationship between Palestinians in Israel and in the occupied territories, and traces the evolution of Land Day.

So what,
When in my homeland
The sparrow dies of starvation.
In exile without a shroud,
While the earthworm is satisfied,
Devouring God's food.

So what,
When in the barren space satellites spin.
And in the streets walks a beggar, holding a bat,
Blow east winds !
Our roots are still alive.

Samih El Qassem.

THE 12th anniversary of Land Day, commemorated on March 30, has once again emphasised the role of the 700,000 Israeli Arabs in the national Palestinian struggle.

But the "contrast" between the peaceful rallies organised by Arabs in "Israel proper" with the rebellious national spirit of the stone throwers of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have once again underscored the "official civil rights" nature of the movement of the Israeli Arabs, the Palestinians of 1948 as they are called in the Arab World.

In fact the focus of the Israeli Arabs on civil right issues was basically a result of external and internal political factors which had prevented the evolution of an effective and clearly-defined Palestinian nationalist movement following the establishment of Israel in 1948.

Such a national movement with its relevant independent institutions did not exist in such a form anywhere in Palestine prior to 1948 and consequently the Israeli Arabs lacked such a necessary umbrella.

This was not the case with the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. By 1967 the Palestinian resistance movement was already founded, albeit in a clandestine fashion, and it had already established links and even cells in those areas.

That is not to say that the Israeli Arabs did not attempt to organise politically but that they only had limited choices. Those who chose to effect change through the system, without abandoning their identity, joined the Israeli Communist Party (Rakah), which was actually the continuation of the Palestinian Communist Party founded in 1921.

There was a minority who joined Israeli Zionist parties, but the pan-Arabist trend which swept the region in the fifties and the sixties could not but affect the mood and the outlook of many of the Israeli Arabs. This influence was translated mainly into the raising of expectations of many Israeli Arabs in an eventual "liberation" of Arabs from Israeli rule.

According to Gazi Saadi, chairman of Al Jalil Research Centre, the Israeli Arabs were looking at late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser as the "national saviour". On the organisational level Israeli Arabs founded the nationalist *Ard* (the Land) movement. Israel banned the *Ard* movement which was influenced by the pan-Arabist ideology, particularly the Nasserite trend. Unlike Rakah the *Ard* movement refused to work through the Israeli political establishment. According to political analysts, who studied that period, the *Ard* movement believed that the Arabs were bound to win the war and liberate the Palestinians.

"This feeling persisted during the first days of the 1967 war," Saadi, who lived in the Galilee until he was deported by the Israelis in 1977, said.

"I remember that at the outset of the war even Jews expected the Arabs to be the victors and our Jewish neighbours used to beg us to be nice to them once Arab rule prevailed again in Palestine," Saadi recalls. "But the Jewish attitude changed as it became evident that the Arabs were defeated and the dreams of many of us of a possible liberation collapsed."

While the 1967 defeat shattered the dreams of many Israeli Arabs of possible liberation through war, it also opened new horizons and scopes for them by strengthening their ties with the Arab movements in general and the Palestinian resistance in particular.

Turning point

Historians and analysts believe that the 1967 war constituted a turning point for the Israeli Arabs since it strengthened their feeling of belonging to the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and abroad. "They felt that they were part of one people," Saadi said.

Furthermore in 1967 the Israeli government lifted the military rule imposed on Arab towns and villages for the first time since 1948, thus providing for a freer movement of the Israeli Arabs.

But analysts believe that it was the Arab victory in 1973 and the 1974 Arab and international recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people which constituted important political factors that fuelled Palestinian national fervour among the Palestinians of 1948 and in the occupied territories.

On their own part, the Israelis played an inadvertent role in re-enforcing the Palestinian identity of the Israeli Arabs when they introduced a plan in 1976 to expropriate Arab lands as part of a scheme for the judaisation of Galilee. That was the last straw for the Arabs in Galilee who despite the fact that they constituted 50 per cent of the population they owned only 8-10 per cent of the land, due to systematic Israeli expropriations.

On March 30, 1976, the Arabs revolted in defence of their land and as a result six Arabs were killed when the Israelis opened fire to disperse the rallies and protests in the Galilee.

While Palestinian analysts here agree that the Land Day was a manifestation of the Israeli Arabs' unwavering commitment to their Palestinian identity, they differ in assessing the major political forces that led to that day.

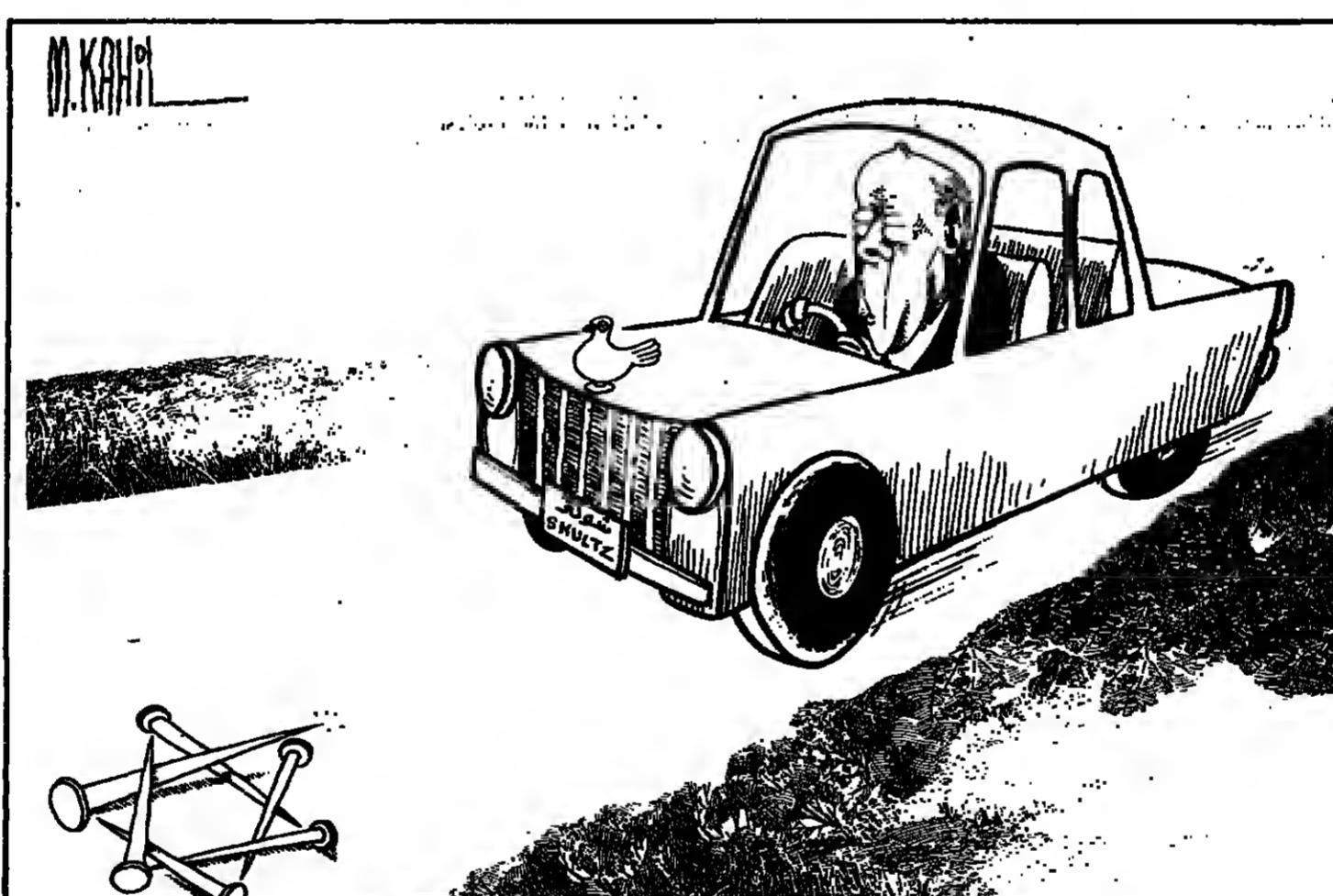
While some believe that it was the constant organisation and defence of their rights and the land, others argue that Land Day was the culmination of the long struggle of Rakah which galvanised the Arab movement in particular.

The analysts, however, agree that the decade which followed the 1967 war witnessed a growing manifestation of Palestinian nationalism and an increasing support for the PLO and its goals among the Israeli Arabs.

According to statistics Israel arrested or deported around 3,000 contacts with Palestinian armed factions.

But despite the growing Palestinian nationalism among the Israeli Arabs, they have not officially endorsed explicit nationalist demands.

However, their primary goal to remain steadfast in their land cannot but be perceived as part of the general national Palestinian struggle although their tactics and slogans, so far, have been confined to those of a civil rights movement.



Is Israel dictating U.S. policy?

The following article is reprinted from the International Herald Tribune. The writer is professor of political science at Tufts University and a senior associate of the Centre for European Studies at Harvard.

By Tony Smith

BOSTON — Assume that in the general elections to be held later this year Israeli public opinion rallies behind Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's repeated assertions that national security requires Israel to maintain unquestioned sovereignty in the occupied territories. Given the importance of American financial, military and diplomatic support for Israel, any such decision by Israel automatically engages America as well.

Americans are thus coming to see that their own national interest is also at stake in the Israeli repression of the Palestinian uprising. The question is not one of assigning moral culpability to Israel but of recognising the reality of U.S. interests that Israel cannot expect America to ignore indefinitely.

According to Shamir, the

Palestinian uprising will be satisfied with nothing less than the elimination of the Jewish state. As Shamir and his supporters assert, there should be no expectations that "Judea and Samaria" will ever be lost to Israeli rule.

Yet the current international situation is as favourable for the exchange of territory for peace as one could hope since the annexation of East Jerusalem and the settlement of large numbers of Jews in these areas.

Most Arab states have the Iran-Iraq war at the head of their list of regional concerns. A solution of the Palestinian issue that recognises Israel's right to secure borders would presumably be acceptable to Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Nor is the Soviet Union as interested in fishing in troubled waters as it once might have been. Secretary of State George Shultz's suggestion that Moscow be included in any international conference to oversee a settlement in the region is recognition of the stabilising role that General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev might play in Middle East politics.

If Israeli opinion hardens on the question of Palestinian autonomy

in such a relatively mild international climate, what realistic hope is there that it will soften tomorrow under a less favourable configuration of forces? What we see emerging is an ugly civil conflict, one just as bitter as that in Northern Ireland or South Africa, and one likely to stretch just as far into the future.

How should the United States interpret its own interests? Clearly it has global responsibilities that can only be severely handicapped by a close relationship with an Israel whose annexationist policy threatens to associate America permanently with such a fighting issue.

The need for friends and manoeuvrability not only in the Arab World but throughout the lands of Islam from Turkey to Pakistan dictates that the United States seek to avoid the common perception of an American blank check to Israel. That is what Shultz's recent trip was about: Reaffirming America's commitment to the well-being of Israel while insisting on the legitimacy of the United States asserting its own interests in the area.

If Shamir's interpretation of the situation becomes the majority opinion in Israel, what other choice do Americans have but to review critically the many ways their ability to act in world affairs is hampered by an inflexible ally whose policies have made it a serious and permanent liability to America's national interest?

Carter said to have studied arms-for-hostages swap

MIAMI (R) — President Jimmy Carter considered giving \$10 million in military spare parts to Iran in exchange for 52 American hostages held at the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1980, the Miami Herald reported Sunday.

U.S. officials dropped the plan because they decided the go-between, an Iranian-born U.S. resident, did not have the backing of then-President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr of Iran, according to newly declassified documents examined by the Herald.

The documents, mostly Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and State Department memoranda from Carter's term, provide the first detailed account of his administration's effort to put together an arms-for-hostages deal in the days before the 1980 presidential election, the newspaper said.

Ronald Reagan won a landslide victory in the election, and political analysts have blamed Carter's defeat on public dissatisfaction with his handling of the hostage crisis.

The documents describe how the go-between, Houshang Lavi, became involved with the Carter administration.

The Herald said the proposed

deal appeared to spark concern in Reagan's campaign that Carter would come up with a surprise move to free the hostages before the election.

In one CIA memo to Carter's deputy National Security Council chief David Aaron, dated Oct. 3, 1980, an unidentified agency officer reported a conversation in which Lavi turned over a list of F-14 parts and made his offer.

Lavi "wished to arrange the delivery to Iran of \$8 to \$10 million of F-14 spare parts," the memo said.

It said if the U.S. provided the parts and met Iran's other terms — unfreezing Iranian assets, forgiving other claims against Iran and promising not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs — Lavi "would arrange the swap of all the hostages upon the delivery of the spare parts."

Although the memo said Lavi's plan had the backing of Bani-Sadr, the CIA recommended the deal not be pursued.

The memos show the Carter administration ended its contact with Lavi Oct. 29, 1980, after a foreign ambassador in Tehran reported Bani-Sadr was not aware of the Lavi offer.



An Israeli soldier keeps watch over Palestinians in the Al Amari refugee camp in the occupied West Bank

Egypt, Kenya assail Israeli actions

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt and Kenya blamed Israeli practices Monday for the deaths of more than 130 Palestinians and worsened living conditions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

The criticism was in a joint communiqué signed by the countries' presidents, Kenya's Daniel Arap Moi and Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, at the end of a three-day official visit by the Kenyan leader.

Issued in English and Arabic, the communiqué also urged international comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to force South Africa to abandon apartheid, its policy of racial separation.

"The two presidents expressed their deep concern at the prevailing situation in the occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza Strip resulting from current Israeli practices leading to the loss of valuable human life and a deterioration in the living conditions of the people of the areas," it said.

The communiqué said Mubarak and Moi "reiterated their conviction that the convening of an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations ... provides the best framework for reaching a comprehensive, just and

durable peace settlement."

The communiqué said Mubarak and Moi "strongly condemned the racist regime of Pretoria and its apartheid policies and inhuman and illegal practices against the people of South Africa."

They also denounced "the repeated aggression and destabilising activities by that regime against the frontline states," a reference to occasional South African military forays into Angola and other neighbouring countries.

The communiqué said Mubarak accepted an invitation from Moi to visit Kenya on a date to be set through diplomatic channels.

The statement also called for "full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chad" and said they supported efforts by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to resolve the Chad-Libya dispute over the Aouzou Strip.

Mubarak and Moi agreed to cooperate on use of the River Nile. Egypt, which depends on the Nile for irrigation and a quarter of its electric power, has voiced concern at the impact of drought in East Africa on water levels in Lake Nasser behind the Aswan High Dam.

Palestinians stage anti-Shultz protest strike

(Continued from page 1)

protested against Shultz's peace mission, erecting a 15-metre high effigy of PLO leader Yasser Arafat outside Shultz's hotel.

The latest shooting took the death toll to at least 137 Palestinians and one Israeli soldier in the uprising that erupted in the occupied territories last Dec. 9.

Police also raided the Arab-Jerusalem offices of the Palestinian newspaper Al Fajr's English language subsidiary, but left after taking the names of staff journalists.

The raid appeared to be part of a crackdown on Palestinians who pass news reports to the foreign press, following the closure for six months last week of the Arab-owned Palestine Press Service (PPS).

About 600 police deployed in Jerusalem's Old City to prevent clashes between Muslims and a militant Jewish group that tried to enter and pray in the Al Aqsa Mosque complex.

Khath, deputy head of the 30-member Islamic Supreme Council which administers the complex, said if the group entered the complex Muslims would be forced to "defend themselves."

A Hebrew-language leaflet circulating in Nablus called on Israeli soldiers to desert. Entitled

"Let's Think a Minute," the handbill quoted by the daily Jerusalem Post said:

"To the soldier who is patrolling our cities... villages and the camps of refugees expelled from their homes... why not spend this time on a secure, quiet and beautiful beach?

"Soldier, go back to your family, go back and take care of your life and future... lend a hand to peace and security for both you and us," it said.

Between Jerusalem and the twin cities of Ramallah and Al Birch, there was virtually no traffic on the roads and the only open store was a bakery. Bakeries and pharmacies were exempted from the general strike call.

The usually throbbing Ramallah vegetable market was shut down except for children selling candy from wooden pallets on

S. Arabia may allow missile inspection

(Continued from page 1)

missile warheads and armour-piercing shells developed by Israel.

The Sunday Times said there were indications Israel was using technology from its cancelled Levi fighter plane to help China develop its own multipurpose combat fighter.

China and Israel do not have diplomatic relations.

Shultz peace plan.

Shultz wants clear Israeli reply

(Continued from page 1)

In Amman, a senior Jordanian official told Reuter Jordan sees little hope of success for the mission by Shultz.

"We have not got anywhere with this American proposal and will not get anywhere," the official, who refused to be named, told Reuters.

"But we don't want the Arabs to take the blame for its failure," he added.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Sunday the army was employing a new offensive-oriented tactics to take the initiative away from demonstrators.

"We are not just waiting for violence from the other side but initiate actions and teach lessons to those who start violence," he said.

Jordan has said it wants a comprehensive peace settlement from a U.N.-sponsored conference attended by all parties including the PLO.

The PLO has denounced the Shultz plan.

"The Shultz initiative... doesn't meet the minimum demands of the Palestinian people," Saji Salameh, an official of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and a member of the PLO's Central Council, told Reuters.

About 400 students demonstrated at the Jordan University campus Monday against the

Shultz peace plan.

"Let this raven (Shultz) go home... down with all conspiracies he is carrying... Shultz go back... go back...," students chanted at the protest.

The demonstrators marched around the campus gathering a crowd of more than 1,500 students chanting "Shultz, you're out, take your plans and go home."

The official said Shultz had promised when he visited the region in March to "twist Shultz's arm" to persuade him to accept an international conference under U.N. auspices.

"We will ask Shultz why this has not happened," he said.

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Somalia, Ethiopia agree to resume diplomatic relations

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — Somalia and Ethiopia have agreed to restore diplomatic relations, 11 years after the

East African neighbours went to war

The two countries also agreed to withdraw forces from their common border, to end all subversive and hostile propaganda and to return prisoners of war.

The agreement was reached after peace talks between Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bahiy and Somali Deputy Prime Minister Ahmad Mohamoud Farah. The talks were held Friday and Saturday in Mogadishu, the Somali capital.

"The meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of understanding with the two sides underlining the imperative need for peace and harmony among the peoples of the two countries," ENA quoted from the joint statement issued Monday.

The government-owned agency said Berhanu had scheduled a news conference for Monday afternoon to explain the agreement in detail.

Border disputes have made Ethiopia and Somalia enemies for more than a century. In 1977-78, they fought a full-scale war after Somalia invaded the Ogaden, a semi-arid region of eastern Ethiopia populated by ethnic Somalis.

Ethiopia repelled the invaders with the help of thousands of Cuban troops and million of dollars in arms from the Soviet Union, Ethiopia's chief ally.

The United States is Somalia's main ally, but supplies the country with defensive weapons only.

Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti are neighbours in the region of East Africa projecting into the Red Sea and known as the Horn of Africa.

Ethiopia and Somalia technically have been at war since 1977. In recent years there have been border clashes, but nothing on the scale of the fighting 11 years ago.

A rapprochement began in January 1986 when Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre and Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam met in Djibouti during a drought conference.

The leaders agreed in principle to resolve their differences and formed an ad hoc committee to discuss peace.

Talks continued despite the clash.

Mengistu and Siad Barre held a second face-to-face meeting in February, again in Djibouti and, like before, the venue was a regional drought conference.

At the meeting, the two leaders set up last weekend's peace talk session, which resulted in the apparent agreement.

Besides fighting each other, Somalia and Ethiopia have supported and harboured rebels opposed to the other's government.

Political analysts in East Africa quoted by Reuter noted that the breakthrough in relations came at a time when the government in Addis Ababa is facing increasing pressure from rebel guerrillas in northern Ethiopia.

The Somalis claimed that they killed more than 300 Ethiopian soldiers, destroyed half of the 22 tanks the invaders used and took 25 prisoners of war.

Addis Ababa denied attacking Somalia, but the Somalis later took foreign journalists on a tour of the area where they were shown Soviet-built tanks with

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United-Liverpool soccer melee ends in draw

LONDON (R) — Manchester United successfully defended one of the proudest records in English soccer Monday when, despite being reduced to 10 men by the dismissal of defender Colin Gibson, they held First Division leaders Liverpool to a 3-3 draw at Anfield.

Despite some indifferent recent form, Liverpool with seven games to play remain 11 points ahead of United and 14 clear of Nottingham Forest. United, however, have played two more games than Liverpool and Forest.

United, unbeaten on visits to Liverpool since 1979, were expected to face the backlash from the Reds' second defeat of the season, at Forest Saturday, but surprised everyone by taking a second minute lead through England captain Bryan Robson.

His goal put United in command and they withstood tremendous pressure before collapsing dramatically and conceding three goals in nine minutes either side of the interval.

England striker Peter Beardley, recalled after being dropped at Nottingham, levelled in the 37th minute, Scottish defender Gary Gillespie put Liverpool ahead three minutes later and Steve McMahon hit a third just one minute into the second half.

When United left-back Gibson was sent off after 59 minutes for a foul on Steve Nicol it seemed Liverpool would be able to run up a big score.

But 10-man United stormed back. Robson brought them back into the game with a 65th minute goal and Gordon Strachan struck an equaliser 12 minutes from time.

Many experts had predicted Liverpool would be celebrating their 17th championship with Easter victories over Forest and United, but instead the Merseyside team are still left requiring seven points to secure the title.

Forest, who face Liverpool in an English Football Association (F.A.) Cup semifinal Saturday, maintained the pressure on the leaders with a 1-0 win at struggling Portsmouth, Terry Wilson scoring the only goal in the 67th minute.

Everton hung on to fourth position despite being held to a 0-0 draw at West Ham but now lead fifth-placed Queen's Park Rangers only a goal difference.

Queen's Park Rangers beat fellow-Londoners Tottenham 2-0 with a goal in each half from David Kerslake to move level with Everton on 61 points. Liverpool lead with 77, United have 66 and Forest 63. Sixth-placed Arsenal, who meet Luton Town in the League Cup final later this month, ended a run of five games without a win when they beat Norwich 2-0 with England under-21 midfielder Paul Davis, back after injury, setting up both goals for Alan Smith and Perry Groves.

Arsenal, sixth in the English First Division and looking forward to a meeting with struggling Luton in the English League Cup final later this month, had been out of touch in recent weeks.

At the other end of the table, bottom club Watford were beaten 1-0 at Charlton and now look doomed to relegation as they trail 20th-placed Oxford by six points with six matches to play.

Robert Lee scored the only goal after 26 minutes to lift Charlton above Portsmouth and out of the bottom three.

Oxford, now managed by former Liverpool defender Mark Lawrenson, were held 0-0 at home by Southampton and also look certain to be playing in the Second Division next season.

Hill outclasses Emebe, retains WBA title

BISMARCK, North Dakota (R) — American Virgil Hill outboxed Cameroun-born Frenchman Jean-Marie Emebe for 10 rounds Sunday, then stopped him in the 11th to retain his World Boxing Association (WBA) light heavyweight title.

Hill, 24, improved his record to 21-0, to the delight of his hometown fans. Emebe's record dropped to 25-5. It was the first title fight ever held in North Dakota and over 8,000 fans packed the Bismarck Convention Centre to cheer for the state's first world champion.

Hill did not disappoint as he danced and jabbed his way through the early rounds, building a huge lead.

Emebe fought his way out of trouble a couple of times in the middle rounds, but Hill was so far ahead on points that the challenger's only hope of victory was a late knockout.

Instead, Hill connected with a combination to Emebe's head in the 11th round that dropped the Parisian to the canvas for the first time in the 32-year-old's career.

Emebe was able to get up, but was virtually defenceless. Hill hacked him into a corner and landed punches at will to the head and body of the exhausted challenger and referee Roberto Ramirez stopped the fight at 1:29 of the 11th round of the scheduled 12-rounders.

"I think he anticipated to run more than I did," said Hill who aggravated a hand injury and suffered a cut over the left eye from a seemingly unintentional head butt in the eighth round that did not slow him down.

"There were a couple of rounds that were very close," said Hill. "I think he was a little surprised by the power in my left hand."

Emebe refused to discuss retirement after the bout.

Evert snatches Eckerd Open tennis final

LARGO, Florida (AP) — Facing her toughest challenge of the week, top seed Chris Evert fought off unseeded Arantxa Sanchez 7-6 (7-3), 6-4 Sunday to win her second consecutive \$200,000 Eckerd Open.

The one-hour, 49-minute match gave Evert of Boca Raton her first tournament title of the year and earned her \$40,000. She won the 32-player event without conceding a set for the second year in a row.

Sanchez, a 16-year-old from Barcelona, Spain, won a spot in the final by defeating unseeded Patricia Tarabini of Argentina 6-2, 6-2 in a semifinal match rained on Saturday and resumed Sunday morning.

In the final set for the championship, Evert jumped to a 5-2 lead before Sanchez made one last charge, holding serve then and breaking Evert to close to 5-4. Evert stayed firm, breaking Sanchez in the final game to win the set and the match.

NBA STANDINGS

NEW YORK (R) — Standings of National Basketball Association (NBA) teams after Sunday's games:

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Y-Boston Celtics	52	21	.712	—
Philadelphia 76ers	32	39	.451	19
New York Knicks	32	40	.444	19
Washington Bullets	32	39	.451	19
New Jersey Nets	18	51	.250	34

Central Division

X-Detroit Pistons	46	25	.648	—
X-Atlanta Hawks	45	26	.634	1
Chicago Bulls	43	29	.597	3 1/2
Milwaukee Bucks	39	31	.557	6 1/2
Cleveland Cavaliers	34	38	.472	12 1/2
Indiana Pacers	33	38	.465	13

Western Conference

Midwest Division

X-Dallas Mavericks	46	25	.648	—
X-Denver Nuggets	46	26	.638	1 1/2
X-Houston Rockets	41	29	.586	4 1/2
X-Utah Jazz	39	31	.557	6 1/2
San Antonio Spurs	27	44	.380	19
Sacramento Kings	20	51	.282	26

Pacific Division

X-Los Angeles Lakers	54	16	.771	—
X-Portland Trail Blazers	44	26	.629	10
X-Seattle SuperSonics	37	33	.529	16
Phoenix Suns	23	46	.333	30 1/2
Golden State Warriors	17	53	.243	37
Los Angeles Clippers	15	55	.214	39

NHL STANDINGS

NEW YORK (R) — Final standings of National Hockey League (NHL) teams after Sunday's games:

Wales Conference

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
X-New York Islanders	39	31	10	88	308	267
Y-Washington Capitals	38	33	9	85	281	249
Y-Philadelphia Flyers	38	33	9	85	292	293
Y-New Jersey Devils	38	36	6	82	293	296
New York Rangers	36	34	10	82	300	285
Pittsburgh Penguins	36	35	9	81	319	316

Adams Division

X-Montreal Canadiens	45	22	13	103	298	238
Y-Boston Bruins	44	30	6	94	300	251
Y-Buffalo Sabres	37	32	11	87	285	305
Y-Hartford Whalers	35	38	7	77	249	267
Quebec Nordiques	32	43	—5	69	271	306

Campbell Conference

Norris Division

X-Detroit Red Wings	41	28	10	93	322	269
Y-St. Louis Blues	34	38	8	76	278	294
Y-Chicago Black Hawks	30	41	9	69	284	328
Y-Toronto Maple Leafs	21	49	10	52	273	345
Minnesota North Stars	19	48	13	51	242	349

Smythe Division

X-Calgary Flames	48	23	9	105	397	305
Y-Edmonton Oilers	44	25	11	99	363	288
Y-Winnipeg Jets	33	36	11	77	286	304
Y-Los Angeles Kings	30	42	8	68	318	359
Vancouver Canucks	25	46	9	59	272	320

Y-Clinched playoff berth

Y-Clinched division title

Biasion wins Safari Rally

NAIROBI (R) — Lancia-driver Miki Biasion took over as World Championship leader Monday when he won the Safari Rally, the first Italian victory in the 36 years of the rugged endurance test.

Biasion, who lost 13 minutes in Monday's final stage, finished with a total time loss of two hours 51 minutes four seconds.

Raids Enrile home, announces 4 other escapes

Philippine military mounts massive hunt for Honasan

MANILA (R) — The Philippine military stretched a dragnet across the country Monday, seeking renegade Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan in a manhunt which brought new nervousness to Manila.

Troops widened their three-day-old search from north to south. But an army spokesman told reporters the elusive rebel leader, who evaded capture for months after an abortive coup last year, had again disappeared without trace after a daredevil escape from a prison ship Saturday.

"We have no concrete leads," Colonel Oscar Florendo told reporters.

A spokesman for President Corazon Aquino and senior military figures joined several newspapers in playing down the threat posed by Honasan's escape. However, Justice Secretary Sefrey Ordonez called the rebel "a clear and present danger to our government."

Warning

Apparently preparing for resumption of the propaganda campaign the charismatic Honasan waged through the media during his weeks on the run after his August coup attempt, Ordonez warned that newspapers and broadcasting stations would not be given the same latitude again.

"It is my solemn duty to warn all radio and TV stations that the airing of interviews with Honasan ... will constitute positive violations of the permits under which they have been allowed to operate. That policy is now reiterated in the interest of the survival of our democratic institutions," he

said in a statement read personally over radio.

"It is the duty of the government to crush all attempts to subvert or destroy it."

A leading Manila radio station, DZXL, said it was holding a taped, telephoned statement from the renegade officer but would not broadcast it or release it in line with the justice department's ruling.

The only comment by the rebel leader so far made public was a note left to the captain of the prison ship from which he escaped with the help of several of his guards.

"Please explain to your officers and men... that the struggle for a better armed forces of the Philippines must go on. Thank you for everything. God bless us all," said the note, signed with his nickname "Gringo."

Escapes, raid

Also Monday, the Philippine military revealed that four more soldiers held for plotting the overthrow of Aquino had escaped from custody.

The announcement came after assault troops raided a holiday home of former defence minister Juan Ponce Enrile in the hunt for Honasan.

A spokesman said two captains, a lieutenant and a sergeant had escaped from custody in the past two weeks but gave no dates.

Other military sources said two

escaped Saturday and the other two a week earlier.

Two of the fugitives were involved in last August's coup attempt led by Honasan which was defeated only after bloody street fighting that left 53 people dead in Manila.

The other two had joined an earlier mutiny by troops loyal to deposed president Ferdinand Marcos.

Army assault teams found no trace of Honasan when they raided Enrile's beach house in Batangas province near Manila early Sunday.

Enrile, now opposition leader in the Senate, denounced the raid as illegal, saying the soldiers had no search warrant. He denied any part in the escape of his former security chief.

"They can arrest me... They can shoot me if they want to," Enrile said in a radio interview.

'RAM lives'

Late Sunday, anonymous leaflets bearing a picture of Honasan were circulated in a Manila church, calling on Aquino to step down.

Signed "The Filipino Soldier," the leaflet accused Aquino of tolerating corruption in her government and denounced her "self-righteous and perverted concept of democracy."

"RAM lives," it said, referring to the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, an army faction founded by Honasan and other young army officers that senior commanders had ordered disbanded.

The Manila Daily Globe newspaper cautioned against public hysteria over the Honasan

escape, saying "the stability of the government does not hang upon his recapture."

"His escape restores some of (Honasan's) aura but it hardly builds overnight an army of numerous soldiers around him. In all likelihood, he is destined for the life of a fugitive with an angry (military) in hot pursuit."

Enrile, a close political ally of Honasan, laughed at military claims that the rebel had bribed guards to help him with his escape.

"The truth is that many of these (soldiers) are already fed up," he said.

Enrile denied he had anything to do with Honasan's escape.

Distraction

Honasan's night escape, only days before he was to appear before a court martial, distracted official attention in Manila from major talks due to start Tuesday on the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

A panel of Philippine officials led by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus met late Monday in Manila to set the final touches on a strategy which most analysts expect to have significant long-term effect on the relationship between the Philippines and its former colonial power.

The immediate issue is how much Washington pays for using Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base for the last two years of a 25-year agreement expiring in 1991.

A more far-reaching question, ever-present but not formally on the agenda, is whether Manila will allow the bases to stay on once the deadline is reached.

Other military sources said two

Panama denies harassment of U.S. envoy

PANAMA CITY (R) — Panama denied Monday that military police were harassing U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis when a police van chased his car and tried to make it pull over.

A Panamanian Foreign Ministry statement said a police sergeant decided to follow the ambassador when he saw an "exaggerated display of automatic arms carried by men in civilian dress in the three cars accompanying ... Davis."

The U.S. embassy earlier classified as "serious" the incident Sunday in which a police van of the Panamanian Defence Forces (PDF) followed Davis with its lights flashing and sirens howling for 3 kilometres from the Vatican mission to Davis's residence.

The ambassador was returning from an Easter morning call on the Vatican mission, a U.S. embassy official said.

He said the police van was waiting for Davis outside the Vatican mission. The Foreign Ministry said the incident was "strictly a police reaction within sovereign Panamanian territory."

Asked if the embassy planned to take any action, the U.S. official said: "If you don't recognise the government it's hard to protest."

Washington considers as president Eric Arturo Delvalle, who was deposed after trying to fire military strongman General Manuel Antonio Noriega on Feb. 25.

Delvalle was voted out of office by the military-dominated legislative assembly and replaced by Acting President Manuel Solis Palma.

In Washington, the State Department Monday accused the Panamanian army of harassing Davis and said the United States would take all steps necessary to protect Americans in Panama.

The department also reacted coolly to news that Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson had been in contact with Noriega and had offered to help ease tensions between the two countries.

In a letter to Jackson released by the candidate's campaign staff Monday, Noriega asked the black civil rights leader to help end U.S. interference in his country. "You can quickly do a lot to help, by eliminating one of the principal causes of the suffering of many Panamanians. In other words, the foreign intervention," Noriega said in his letter.

Jackson, campaigning in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, said he favored Noriega's ouster and appealed him to quit.

China sets demands for Dalai Lama's return

PEKING (R) — The Panchen Lama, Tibet's second highest spiritual leader, said Monday China would allow his superior, the Dalai Lama, to return and live in his homeland if he gave up his idea of Tibetan independence.

China has previously said the Dalai Lama would have to reside in Peking, not in Lhasa, the Tibetan capital.

Speaking at a rare news conference which was televised live in China, the Panchen Lama also revealed that five people died as a result of rioting on March 5 in which several thousand Tibetans, led by more than 100 Buddhist monks, clashed with police.

Police opened fire in self-defense and two people were shot dead, he said.

The Panchen Lama, who holds a senior post in the Chinese government and lives in Peking, said police also beat monks with clubs during their attempts to rescue local leaders whose lives were threatened by rioting separatists.

"Splitist" activities

Dressed in brown robes and speaking in a deep, booming voice, the Panchen Lama said there was one sole condition set by China for the return of the Dalai Lama, who fled to India in 1959 after a failed anti-Chinese uprising.

He said the Dalai Lama would have to give up the idea of Tibetan independence "and refrain from engaging in any activities aimed at splitting the motherland."

The Panchen Lama described his superior as a "good religious friend" and said he would be allowed to live in Tibet if he

returned.

The Chinese constitution, which gave people the right to choose their place of residence, meant the Dalai Lama could live in Peking or Tibet, the Panchen Lama said.

He spoke during the news conference in Tibetan. His remarks were translated by one interpreter into Chinese and then by another into English.

China would not tolerate the Dalai Lama returning and continuing his "splitist" activities, the Panchen Lama said.

But if he did return he would be given the same office as the Panchen Lama — vice chairman of China's parliament, the National People's Congress.

In recent statements, the Dalai Lama has stopped short of demanding total independence for Tibet but has called on China to remove its hundreds of thousands of troops from the region which borders Tibet.

Conflicting accounts

The Panchen Lama's account of last month's rioting in Tibet was due to arrive in Britain Monday for a visit which he has described as "purely religious and humanitarian in nature."

He is scheduled to address a "global forum on human survival" at Oxford University.

A British official in India said Tibetan spokesman had given undertakings that the Dalai Lama would not engage in political activities in Britain.

In a recent letter to Reuters in New Delhi, the Dalai Lama wrote: "The people of Tibet do not want to live under the yoke of Chinese rule. They want freedom and justice. They want to live in dignity."

Egyptians told to eat less sugar

By Fouad Gahwari
Reuter

CAIRO — The Egyptian government is telling a nation of sugar-lovers: Eat less.

It is not unusual to see an Egyptian heap five or seven sugar lumps in a cup of coffee. Some admit to as many as 10.

Egypt's 52 million people chomp through an annual 33 kilograms (73 pounds) each on average, compared with Turks' 24 kg. (53 lbs.) and Indians' 10 kg. (22 lbs.), according to official figures. Half Egypt's sugar is imported.

Together with cheap, subsidised bread, it makes for a nation whose typical physique is bulky.

"The problem is too much bread and sugar," nutritionist Muhammad Amr Hussein told Reuters, noting bread was sacred to ancient Egyptians.

He estimates starch — mainly bread — and sugar make up 70 to

75 per cent of the average Egyptian's diet.

And nutritionists say these are the main sources of obesity in the Third World, whereas fats are the main culprits in industrialised nations.

Bad health certificate

Trying to thin the nation down, authorities are taking up a theme familiar in many other countries — eat less and stay healthy, and eat the right food.

"You are signing your bad health certificate," warns a television advertisement showing a fat Egyptian devouring a huge cake and washing it down with several cups of sugar-thick tea.

He reckons Egyptians consume 25 to 30 per cent more calories than they need.

"I am not against delicious food, but without excess. Many recipes contain a lot of butter and are overcooked," he said, adding: "Most people here don't even bother to go for a walk after a heavy meal."

Sharp changes

Sharp changes are expected in other nations too, the report says.

IRA says no cease-fire

BELFAST (AP) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) dashed any hopes of a cease-fire in its war against British rule in Northern Ireland as the annual marching season got under way.

The IRA also said it will continue to attack British security forces. The intentions were expressed in a statement read aloud at one of a dozen marches by Roman Catholics Sunday commemorating the 1916 Easter rising against British rule in what is now the Republic of Ireland.

Protestants launch their marching season Monday when the fiercely pro-British Apprentice Boys commemorate Protestant resistance to the 1690 siege of Londonderry ordered by Catholic King James II.

Austin Currie, a prominent leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP), expressed Sunday that talks between his moderate Catholic party and Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the outlawed IRA, would lead to a permanent end of military and violent activity.

In an Irish radio interview, Currie said draft documents were exchanged at the March 23 Sinn Fein-SDLP meeting which could lead to a round-table conference that would also include Protestant parties and the Irish government.

The war will go on'

But Martin McGuinness, vice president of Sinn Fein, told a 5,000-strong crowd at Milltown Cemetery in Belfast that cease-fires weren't even discussed at the talks.

"The IRA position on cease-fires has been on record for a long time: no more cease-fires," he said. "... talk (can) take place but the war will go on."

Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams told 1,500 people at a march in Londonderry, the province's second-largest city, that the talks with the SDLP "are about exploring whether there can be an agreement in principle to an overall strategy for justice and peace." But he said the two parties were poles apart.

Both Adams and McGuinness said they strongly opposed any solution to the nearly 20 years of sectarian strife in Northern Ireland based on self-government for the province. The only solution, they insisted, is for Britain to pull out of the province where Protestants outnumber Catholics by 3-2.

In the Creggan area of Londonderry, security forces defused a bomb which the IRA said in a statement to Belfast media that it planted but decided not to detonate when an army patrol passed because children were in the area.

Milltown revisited

The Sinn Fein march through west Belfast was led and tailend by armoured police land rovers with soldiers riding shotgun, their rifles cocked. Police followed the marchers into Milltown Cemetery and encircled them, with a number of soldiers hiding behind tombstones.

The Milltown Ceremony took place about 25 metres from the spot where a Protestant extremist killed three people at an unpoliced IRA funeral on March 16.

The no-policing policy ended after two British soldiers who drove into an IRA funeral on March 19 were dragged from their car, stripped and killed by the IRA.

COLUMN 10

No thanks

MANILA (R) — Philippine President Corazon Aquino has ruled out the idea of remarrying, saying she is content with her life and wary of the risks involved in tying the knot a second time. "I think I am happy enough the way I am. As you know ... I am not really a gambler," she said in answer to a caller's question on a weekly radio broadcast Sunday night. "I am already fortunate enough to have had a happy marriage. I do not want to try again... My life right now is okay," she said. Aquino, who once described her husband as a male chauvinist who would never have believed she would one day become president, added: "I am independent and I do not have to take any orders from anybody."

No comment

PEKING (R) — A line of girls dressed only in their underwear is driven down a street in China, their names and prices marked on their backs. They are quickly surrounded by a large crowd as traders called for buyers. Chinese village women are increasingly being bought and sold in a very lucrative trade, an official newspaper reported. The *Wenzhai* newspaper said Sunday the trade has surged in recent years, with 323 women sold in Sichuan province in 1986 and 132 in one county in Hubei province in 1986 and 1987. One 19-year-old girl from Huanan in South China was sold as a "common wife" to four brothers between 30 and 40 years old in Shandong province. Another had an Achilles tendon cut by the man who bought her so she could not escape, it said. It said the business flourished because many farmers could not find wives, many country girls were extremely gullible to offers of work and the trade was well organised; with several layers of middlemen. Nearly all the girls were poorly educated, came from remote, backward areas and were deceived into believing they were leaving home to work or study. In addition, some local officials and policemen did not cooperate in investigations, with a schoolteacher from Guangxi having to pay police in Peking 3,000 yuan (\$800) to buy back a daughter who had been sold as a wife to a worker.

Famous mom, infamous kid

MONTPELIER, Vermont (AP) — The son of former vice presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro goes on trial Monday on a charge of selling cocaine to an undercover agent. John Zaccaro Jr. pleaded innocent to the sale of a regulated drug, a charge that carries a five-year prison term. The case has progressed slowly because of appeals to the Vermont Supreme Court of Appeals, including a claim that Zaccaro was singled out for prosecution because of his famous mother. Zaccaro, 24, was a senior at Middlebury College when he was arrested Feb. 20, 1986, outside a restaurant where he worked. The prosecution alleges the undercover agent, Laura Manning, bought one-quarter gramme of cocaine from Zaccaro at his off-campus apartment earlier that day. Police searched Zaccaro's car and said they found eight grammes of cocaine, \$1,600 in cash and checks, and documents described as records of drug transactions. The arrest came in the wake of rumours that Zaccaro allegedly was selling drugs on campus and had earned the nickname "the Pharmacist." Middlebury Police Sergeant David Wettette said at the time.